CRIPTIO" TERMS 1000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 1000

AT THE PHILADELPHIA POSTOFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

AVERAGE NET PAID DAILY CIR-TION OF THE EVENING LEDGES FOR MARCH WAS 100,671

Philadelphia, Wednesday, April 11, 1917



"A few more such victorious re ts and we are ruined."-Imaginary inview with Von Hindenburg.

Why doesn't the Governor appoint Public Service Commissioner to fill the cancy now existing? The plans of imperial Philadelphia are being held up while the Governor delays.

Spain's persistent neutrality in the dat of world strife apparently indicates hat comfort-loving Sancho Panza, and ot chivalric Don Quixote, is ruling in Cervantes's fatherland.

Insurance for Philadelphians who t, premiums to be paid by the city. not a novel idea. It has been under aken with great success in Canada roup insurance, even dor war, is not remely heavy, and certainly the city uld protect those who protect it.

The Mask and Wig Club exhibits the tht sort of patriotism in pledging to dethe entire profits of the current anal stage production to military pur-The University boys, though aping in so drowsily captioned a piece "Mr. Rip Van Winkle," display nothsoporific in their loyalty.

"The Irish Republic Still Lives" deed a Dublin billboard displayed on ster Monday. Now that the whole world is arming to defend liberty there a much deeper spiritual significance that statement than during the tragic olution of a year ago. For the world nnot be set free without Irish liberty,

The baseball season opens under tions never paralleled in the career our national game. Waterloo, as very one knows, was won on the cricket of England. Perhaps the future hisrian will record that the Kaiser was en on the American diamonds. thank our athletic past, at any rate, uch of the courage and endurance American manhood must summon to ot its great test.

The decision of the Supreme Court the effect that Federal courts have turisdiction in election frauds, ever sh Federal officers are being voted or in the election, is not wholly dis ging. The Supreme Court points that the only reason for lack of jurisdiction is the failure of Cons to act. It can easily confer jurisn on the Federal courts. At the ne of the Terre Haute cases it was nised that the Government was ding on new ground, more or less batable. The Evening Lenger asmed a special investigator to study Indiana situation at the time because med to open the way for the curseemed to open the Pennsylvania; a substantlated later by the activity District Attorney Hume in the cases atly begun in Pittsburgh. It is only on of time before Congress will of the integrity of its membership bjecting the elections of Senators presentatives to the scrutiny of ral courts: a means far more ertal in the prevention of fraud than other heretofore devised.

Britain's new spring drive threatan control of 60 per cent of sal supply of France. Herein lies importance of the Arras-Recovered towns and cap are the showy spoils of it fuel is its life force. Since the of the conflict France has St. Etienne, in the Aveyron of a portion of the Pas de a supremely advantageous to by war plane. The whole rich mand Lille and Valenciennes and into English hands if the

intully managed retreats save the on of the retiring armice. This was evidenced in the German evacuation of the large slice of French territory beween Noyon and the new St. Quentin-Laon line. The proportional amount of Germans taken per square mile in the genuine new offensive is greatly in excess of the number recently gained when nearly a third of the occupied part, of France was regained.

### EDDYSTONE!

[7ICTIMS of spies or accident, as the case may be, the mangled dead of Eddystone in either case are a sacrifice for the cause of human liberty and the curbing of tyranny. It was their privilege to fight in the industrial army of defense, than which there is none more important in the prosecution of this war-Through our tears we can honor them and with our means we can succor their

### NO PARTIES: ONE COUNTRY

ELIHU ROOT has rendered a great service to his country in calling upon Republicans to put aside all thought of party in the nation's crisis. "The Republican party loves its country more than it loves place and power," Mr. Root declared. "We need no coalition government to make us loval."

To the honor of the party it can be said that the idea of coalition has been put forward by no man prominent in its ranks. In fact, it has been from centers of independent opinion that the suggestion has come. Coalition is confession of disunity. It is never suggested as an aid to efficiency, but almost invariably with the idea of bolstering up a supposedly weak executive. Thus Mr. Asquith could not fuse all party creeds into patriotic unity and coalition was resorted to. If it were advisable to make changes in the Cabinet for the sake of efficiency, the very men whose names suggest themselvesmen like Goethals and Edison-are out of politics and are not partisans, so that their selection would have no political effect.

Everywhere the war has destroyed old party lines and formed new ones. In the belligerent countries it has gradually produced new parties. For the present America can get along with none.

#### THE HUMILIATED COMMON-WEALTH

CITIZENS have read of the well-night incredible situation at Harrisburg with contempt and derision. The State's first measure for co-operation with the Government-the appropriation of a paltry \$2,000,000 for its own defense-is held up by factional politics. Pennsylvanians know that the politicians represent nobody but themselves. But America does not know this, and naturally supposes the outrageous delay at Harrisburg is the result of a deep-seated indifference among Pennsylvanians toward the success or failure of the nation's war.

The reason for the delay is even worse than the delay itself. The Penrose and Vare leaders who conferred in the Governor's office let it be known that the Federal Government counts upon Pennsylvania to furnish between one-tenth and one-eighth of the funds, men and munitions for the war. And because they realize this these politicians are discuss- this. Congress is told, is only a beginning. take in the same spirit in which they are accustomed to discuss the spoils of partisan victory! Equally corrupt as they are, leaders of either faction can hardly sink to traitorous misappropriation of war funds. Yet this suspicion, held by each side against the other, is the ground for the present dispute. The Organization is afraid to trust itself with the money of the Commonwealth.

Other States have learned only this spectacular feature of our shame. It is not emphasized in the news dispatches that go out to the country that the State Government is holding up every reform measure on the program that has been before it for three and a half months, and that most of the measures are vitally connected with the nation's success in the war. The bill to stamp out the "dope" evil that is incapacitating thousands of young men for military and industrial service has not been passed. Completion of Philadelphia's transportation system, needed to carry our producers of war material to their work with all speed, is held up by a combination of muddling and obstructionism involving the Public Service Commission, which have their source in the selfish designs of contractor-politicians. A dozen meritorious proposals lie dor-

mant while petty politicians squabble. Every citizen, even the most humble and obscure, should bring every pressure in his power to bear upon his Senator and Representative to redeem the honor of his humiliated Commonwealth.

# RUSSIA'S NEW PURPOSE

ALL the difference between autocracy ment of the Russian Republic that it does not seek new territory. Democracy intensively develops the territory it has Autocracy reaches out for new lands, which it seeks only to get new tax-

grave dangers is eminous, but far less than it would have been before United States, threw its forces

## 3分の3分分がにおける PAY FOR WAR

Enormous Sums Asked for Make Past Expenditures Seem Insignificant-Will Congress Consent?

Special Correspondence Evening Ledger AVASHINGTON, April 11.

WHEN Sherman said "War is hell," he was referring chiefly to physical conditions, to the brutalizing of humankind, to the ruthless destruction of property, to the distress of the people, to the loss of life and the maining of the body. Throughout the whole of the European war we have had it from a thousand authorities that Sherman was right in his diagnosis of the situation. But apart from the physical conditions, the stress of mind and heart and the bloodier aspects of war, the financial conditions incident to war are entitled to representation at the council tables of the place to which Sherman so abruptly referred. "War is hell" financially, as the belligerent nations of Europe are learning to their sorrow, War is easily provoked, but not so easily paid for. It costs money to conduct a war, and as war, scientifically organized, depends upon vast resources, tremendous expense is inevitable. Great Britain is said to be spending approximately \$30,000,000 every day the war in Europe continues. This daily expenditure over there would be sufficient here to build all the new public buildings authorized in the public buildings bill of the last session, providing, as it did, for new structures in all parts of the country where the people have been waiting years for improvements. This bill was re jected in the last session on the ground of economy, and it will have hard sledding this session, even though it carries a total appropriation below the daily cost of war to one of the European belligerents only.

What Americans Must Face The familiar cry of "pork," recently applied with telling effect to rivers and harbors and public buildings bills, carry-

ing less for several years for all the States of the Union than the one day's cost to a single belligerent in Europe, will pale ignominiously in contrast with the probable daily cost of war as now being arranged by the department heads in Washington. Before the German outrages had brought the Administration to a serious notion of war, direct taxes in various forms had been authorized by Congress to the tune of substantially \$7.50 for every man, woman and

The Secretary of the Treasury and the President himself had been suggesting to Congress new methods of taxation made necessary, partly by war and partly by economic conditions. They followed up the income tax with stamp taxes, and the President on one occasion suggested to Congress that gasoline and stationary engines should be included among the new things to be taxed. Since the declaration of war with Germany, however, all these seemingly important suggestions have been dwarfed by the positive estimates submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury. Even the Congressmen who have tried to keep in touch with affairs have been startled by the extent of the administrative war policy as revealed by the amount of money required.

Tremendous Appropriations Required Mr. McAdoo, acting for the President and the various departments, has been putting the financial problem promptly and squarely up to Congress. The total asked for thus far has mounted up to more than \$3.500 -000,000. On the per capita basis that alone ls \$35 for every man, woman and child in the United States, or for every husband. wife and child \$105, or for every father and mother with two children \$140. And partments is the War Department request for \$2,932,537,933. In his five-line note to the Speaker of the House of Representatives Secretary McAdoo states that this is "a special estimate of appropriations for national defense" to "be immediately avail-able and to remain available until expended." In a single paragraph, placing this estimate in form for consideration by the House committee, it is provided that this sum is to be expended "under such regulations as the President may prescribe." There are no details. Congress is thus expected to appropriate a lump sum, equal to more than half the cost of the Civil War, in one item to be used "at the discretion of the President." It is not sure that Con-gress will so pass this item or that it will not be subject to revision or amendment The "to remain available until expended" provision is wittingly or otherwise a challenge to the authority of Congress, the Constitution provides that, while gress shall have power "to raise and support armies," "no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years." Congress will undoubtedly provide the money necessary to prosecute the war, but before the money is appropriated consideration must necessarily be given to details, even to limitations of ex-

Taxes Will Be High How will these enormous initial expenses be met? The President suggests direct taxes, because the present generation should pay the bill. In the Treasury Department and elsewhere they are discussing issues, which future generations will have tissues, which future generations with have to pay. Rates of interest and the style of bonds are already under discussion. "The financial interests" proposition is believed to favor an immediate issue of \$1,000,000,000 of bonds at a rate of interest not disclosed, but so adjusted as to insure the sale of the bonds without figuring on subsequent issues at a higher rate of interest. Thus far, bonds authorized to the extent of \$574,000,000 provide a 3 per cent rate. Congress is not disposed to increase that rate.
But the issue of bonds is vying with direct taxes as suggested by the President.
The Ways and Means Committee will have

The Ways and Means Committee will have to determine these questions. Some of the suggestions already made, if put into effect, will give the public some-thing to think about. It is held that direct will do more than anything else to the American war in Europe to a peedy close. I have not catalogued all of he suggestions for raising war revenue, but here are some of them that have been

First. Taxes as high as 50 per cent on war profits and increased taxes on

Second. A tax on cotton, which has Second. A tax on cotten, which has thus far escaped direct war taxes.

Third. Increasing the income tax on large fortunes and reducing the exemption rate to earnings of \$1000 per year, which will "equalize" the burdens of taxation, so to speak.

A tax on bank checks and ruments, to continue so long Fourth. A tax on bank che-legal instruments, to obstinue as the war lasts. Fifth. Additional taxes on tobacco and cigarettes.

here are many other proposals, by abow the drift. The underlying ght is that everybody should partie in the expenses of this war and the who are making mensy out of

Tom Daly's Column

The little girl begged of me: "Dad, if you can,

I wish you'd be funny and write nice little rhyme of the lamp-lighter-And the blossoms he hangs up at

night." And that was the task I'd elected to try, When a voice in the local room said:

The Eddystone shrapnel plant's blown aky-high And a hundred and fifty are dead!"

My window looked out on a stretch of

clear sky. With never a cloud in the blue; ind over the roof-tops, a joy to the eye Our banners of liberty flew. Oh, vision of peace, with such beauty

I can still be light-hearted," I said. started to count all those banners · · · I found

1 walk, out-of-doors, in the blessed fresh

I merely was counting the dead.

Had often been helpful before; For pleasant distractions and people were there . . .

I though of my duties once more. thought of the lamp-lighter walking his beat . . .

"Young women and girls"-so I read On the bulletin board, as I stood in the street-"Will be eighty per cent of the dead."

My own little oirl had said: "Dad, if wo

I wish you'd be funny and write 1 nice little rhyme of the lamp-lighter

And the blossoms he hangs up nicht." . . . A pleasant conceit; I shall do it. . .

But now The lamp-lighter's blossoms loom red, and there is strange fruit that should hang on that bough-

Ave, fruit that should hang till it's dead!

BEFORE "vodevil" became American M. J. (Mike) Needham was. He danced in "variety" theatres in the days when Harry and John Kernell first told the jokes the vaudevillians are still using; only the audiences are new. Well, Mike is sixty-five years old now and his friends are giving him a benefit on Wednesday evening, April 18, at Clayton's Academy which is on Ninth street above Girard avenue. Glory be! if they could only have Phil the Fluter there:

Have ye heard of Phil the Fluter of the town Sure, times were very hard with him, in fact, the man was broke;
So he sint out invitations to his neighbors wan in all.

Invitin' thim that avenin' to be prisint at a Invitin' thim that avenue to ball.

An' whin writin' he was careful to suggest to thim.

That should they see a hat of his convayment to the door.

The more they put in it whiniver he requested thim.

thim The better'd be the tootin' an' the batterin'

of the floor—
To the tootin of the flute
An' the twiddle of the flddle, O!
Hoppin up and down
Like a hen upon a griddle. O!
Hands all round an shands across,
An' massin' to the wall! An' passin' to the wall!
Oh hadn't we the gayety
At Phil the Fluter's Ball?

"Swing Low, Sweet Chariot" .Sir-Up in the town of Saranac Lake there is, or at least there used to be, a here is, or sign announcing: J. PARADISE

Wheelright J. ST. PETER Blacksmith

Heavenly, isn't it? JAY EFF. There are twenty-four Berlins in the

United States—besides Irving. One of these is in Rensselger County, New York, Why not change its name to Woodrow? -New York Telegraph.

Since Berlin means "free and oper space," why not anticipate the Spree the Allies hope to reach and call all our Berlins "Delenda."

And Don Marquis is considering the offering of a prize for the renaming of the seized German ships. He suggests the Stepfatherland for the Vaterland. Meantime, "the German people with whom we have no quarrel" seek to rename their war lord. "A large number of them," says a dispatch, "demand that the Reichstag confer upon Emperor William the title of "The Faithful." move to add, "Unto Death," the same to take effect at once.

ANOTHER MAKE-UP MAN "GONE DAY-DAY"

particular in her selection of a mate and can wait until the proper man appears or feel satisfied with life in

case he should not appear.

Take half a lemon, remove seeds and pound up pulp in skin. Fill with salt and use this to clean brass pipes and

faucets.
—Woman's page, morn. contemp.

POETRY: A Magazine of Verse for April contains a bit of free verse which achieves the distinction of presenting in single line the two adjectives, of all to be found in the language, that make us most tired. If you care a hang about itand we'll never blame you if you don'tyou might guess what the words are:

Between the striped walls of the canyon Burns a crescent of blue water, arresting polamant;
Jewel-blue, soul of opals and sapphires;
Feather-blue.

stain of indigo on the peacock's breast.

A correspondent of the New York Sun takes a crack at our suggestion that the house cat be belled so that the birds may be warned of his approach. Sez he:

Follow the winding course of the farm cat over a light snow in winter from the time it sets out from home, through woodlands, swamps, salt marshes beaches, covering miles in a night. same course, though invisible, is cov-ered in summer when hundreds of nests on or near the ground are crowded with the young of our most useful species of birds. But it was the city cat and his subur

oan cousin we had in mind, not the farm cat, whose range is wider. That unprincipled raider should be cribbed, cabined and confined during the nesting season but we cannot hope to win city folks to the notion that their cats should be wiped out. Again we say, let 'em be belled.

It is the open season for floods. few have arrived in the newspaper col mns. However, Adam H. Greer adverin the Columbia (Pa.) Spy: "I hav versi houses on North Seventh street r rent, one with all conveniences; one



EDDYSTONE

It Remembers the German Outrages of 1870-The Story of Vengeance of an Old Man

By HENRI BAZIN

Special Correspondent of the Evening Language in France, PARIS, March 10. FIVE months ago, in the Boulevard Clichy, I met a passing battalion. There was nothing unusual in that. But one of the officers looked upon me with a curious glad recognition as he strode by. He had been my roommate at College Chaptal in Montmarthe in the long ago, when neither of us had gray about the temples, and we

had not met for years.

Today I visited him in a Paris hospital THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE he is convalescent from wounds re-at — And as I sat by his cot, where we had exchanged a flood of personal reminiscences and experiences, he told me this story:

"We needed re-enforcements in my com pany after — . And among those seni us from the rear was a tall, thin, wrinkled, gray-haired man, at least sixty. When he saw me he presented arms like a conscript, and then, approaching, held out his hand

saying: "My captain, I am honored to make your While t's action was not quite regular

there was, ich genuine sincerity in it that I grusped ats hand and said:

"'—, my captain.'
"'And in civil life?'
"'A mechanical engineer, retired, my

captain. Your age exempts you from service."

"I know it, my captain. I am sixty-one A volunteer. 'It's a bit hard here at times.'

"It's a bit hard nere at times." I know that, too, my captain. But I have my reasons, and I volunteered."
"He was a good poilu, always willing and always ready. And his mates fell in love with him, willingly doing much of the heavy work that would have fallen to his lot. He accented without false mode. He accepted without false modesty, but insisted in return doing double and triple service at the observation posts. I found he lived in Paris, was a father and grandfather, originally from Metz, and that he had left Lorraine in 1871 rather than become a German subject. Beyond that he

would say nothing of himself.
"One night before an attack. was always an eager volunteer, went out on preliminary service toward the enemy lines and returned with the necessary information and three minor wounds, for he had been under fire going and coming. In six-teen days, hardly fit, but at his own request, he returned to the company from the hospital. And after the welcome unusual by his mates, his old eyes filled with tears and he suddenly told his story.

"He had been born in the outskirts of Metz. In 1870, when the city was invaded and continued by the Designed Continued to the city was invaded."

and captured by the Prussians, a dozen entered his father's house and took posses-sion. It was 5 in the afternoon, his mother was lying ill in bed and his father in the fields at his work, for the city had not yet been attacked, and his father, beyond milltary age, had refused to believe in any real

There were three beds in the house-"There were three beds in the house—a modest farmer's cottage. And there were twelve Prussians. Two dragged the sick woman from her bed, half carried end half threw her down the stairs, where, amid the cries of her terrified children, she was left upon the kitchen figor. There, it seems, she died during the night. But before, something hyperself.

died during the night. But before, something happened.

"His father came in at dusk while his
wife was lying very still upon the floor with
her weeping children about her. Upstairs,
through the open door, there were sounds of
smoring. Without a word his father seized
a heavy three-legged stool and invaded his
wife's room—his room. There he put two
sleeping Prussians hors de combat with
fractured skulls before he was overpowered
and bleeding from wounds taken away. The
three children passed the night beside the
body of their mother, wondering why she
was so quiet.

body of their mother, wondering why she was so quiet.

"The next morning they were roused from sleep before daylight by a patrol that drove them out into the dark. There, by the light of two lanterse, before the eyes of his three children, the father was shot against the wall of his own house. So you see, mon vieur, they have not changed in forty-five years, les Boshes.

"It was over the builty-differ body of his

this body where he had been brutally pushed with the word that 'there was something to avenge his mother, to kill Prussians, to kill as many Prussians as possible. So, in the fuliness of time, he volunteered, despite the protests of his friends and of his children, volunteered after forty-five long-walt

A SPARK FROM MUROPET

- served nineteen months in my company, a brave and willing soldier in attack, modest in bearing and beloved by all his mates and officers, bearing seemingly a charmed life. And more than one Boche

fell at his hands.
"Then one night he was struck full as he scrambled out of a trench in an advance upon the foe, struck full and killed instantly. We buried him on the morrow upon reconquered ground, a little nearer to Lorraine, this brave old French poils who had lived his time and fulfilled his destiny. And after a while, if we live, we shall bury him again, in the outskirts of Metz, with the tricolor of France flying over his native sod."

Teacher's Protest Against "Willful Group"-Veteran Offers Aid To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir-In the current number of the News Letter it is stated that at the special meeting of the school representatives resolu-tions about the State retirement fund were unanimously adopted, when in reality several representatives objected strongly, asked permission to consult the teachers they are supposed to represent, voted negatively, and even sent written objections, but were ignored; therefore, the teachers of Philadelphia should wake up to the use a smal group of the Teachers' Association is mak

ing of the power of the association.

Last year the teaching force had to bear the odium of asking a week's holiday at Easter, the criticism of the public and the patriotic orders, when in reality the thouands of parents and teachers did not and do not want that week off. A small "willful" group representing no one but themselves" wanted it and used the prestige of our association to get it. In one district the district representative would not even call a meeting of teachers to vote on it, for she aid, "They would kick anyhow,

Now, this willful group claims that the teachers of Philadelphia unanimously have expressed themselves in favor of the new State retirement bill (Tomkins bill). Every teacher I have heard has expressed herself as opposed to it—first, for the attempt to jam it through; second, it proposes to make women pay more than men and receive less Insurance companies figure that women d not live as long as men.

Third. The flood of light let in on the

financial affairs of the State during the present session should warn the teachers to deliberate before making a change.

Fourth. Publicity is wholesome and ven-tilating; therefore, the teachers should wake up and demand that they be asked to vot their votes counted and registered, before a small group sends out false reports of "unanimous voting" that represent, as in the recent national crisis, the voice of a small group only, while the large majority

Let the teachers give a little thought to the actions of those who brought so much discredit on us for claiming that all the

we did not want that and we do not want this new bill, and we are not unant-mously for it, although the News Letter claims that the council of representatives of the Philadelphia Teachers'. Sociation "representing every public school" want it.

Let the teachers demand that all important matters be submitted first to the sachers individually for their vote an acted upon according to the vote of the majority, instead of according to the desire of a few.

DISGUSTED TEACHER.

Philadelphia, April 9. FOREIGN SERVICE VETERAN

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger:

Sir—There are quite a number of foreign service veterans with whom I am acquainted who are willing to do their bit—carry a gun if need be. We know from experience that preliminary drilling in the manual of arms and evolutions is a big help to the man entering the service and helps him to become a soldier. I am willing to drill a squad and know quite a number of my former comrades in arms who will do tikewise. I would like to send out a call to these men. I live at \$128 Rinehart street.

## What Do You Know?

QUIZ

QUIZ

1. Name the "A B C" Powers.

2. What is the "gentlemen's agreement" which it is believed the United States will enter into with the Allies?

3. Pronounce "dachshund."

4. Who is John M. Parker?

5. What are "Lycurgan" methods of warfare or of administering law?

6. Who is Secretary of the Treasury and what relationship does he bear to President Wilson?

7. Compure the population of Germany with that of the United States.

8. In what country is the lyre bird found?

9. Name the capital of Ransas.

10. Distinguish between "lurid" and "lucid."

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

The combined population of the Allies and the United States is more than 880,000, 000. That of the Germanic allies is nearly 150,000,000.
 Thomas W. Gregory is Attorney General of the United States.
 River horse is another name for hippopole.

mus.

4. Cuba was the latest country to declare was on Germany.

5. Emigrants leave a country, immigrants seter a country. For example, Italians settling in the United States are known as tiling in the United States are known as ts in Italy and I

America. A army impinges upon or against the enemy when it clashes or comes in contact committee on the second of the

# Negro Population

C. K.—There are about 100,000 negroes in Philadelphia. In 1910 there were 1501 negroes of all ages in the Third Ward. 11,553 in the Seventh Ward and 2999 in the Thirtieth Ward. The 1910 figures, it creased by 15 per cent, yield aproximately the present figures. The above-named wards are bounded on the west by the Schuylkill River, thence east on Spruce street, south River, thence east on Spruce street, south on Seventh street, west on South street. south on Broad street, east on Fitzwater street, south on the Delaware River, west on Christian street, south on Broad street, west on Washington avenue, southwest on Gray's Ferry avenue and west on Elfsworth street to the Schuylkill River.

Verona

READER—You probably refer to the Congress of Verona, which was a conference of representatives of the chief European Powers in October-December, 1822. It was called to settle disturbances in Europe, particularly in Spain, and the chief result was agreed intervention by France in Spain. was armed intervention by France in Spain the next year. Prince von Metternich, of Austria, presided at the conference, which was attended by the rulers of Prussia, Austria, Russia, the two Sicilies and Sardinia and by the Duke of Wellington.

Citizenship

L. B .- (a) It will not be necessary for you to return to Syracuse, N. Y., to take out your second papers for citizenship if you can prove that you have taken out your first papers. Your case can be arranged at the United States Naturalization Bureau. Room 316. Federal (Postoffice) Building. Ninth and Market streets. (b) The method of summoning men to the colors has not been decided by the War Department. If you will watch the papers you will lears how it is to be done.

Canoe Names

W. M. C.—Patriotic or other appropriate names that suggest themselves for a canos are Admiral Benson, Liberty Bark, Liberty Belle, Independence, Eagle, Patriot, Dreadnought, Pennsylvania, Bonhomme Richard, Farragut, Admiral Porter, Gerard, John Paul Jones, Key, Mosquito, Submaring Chaser, Knife, Dart, Swoop, Idle Hour, Ven Cruz, Pago Pago, etc.

Virgin Islands

L. R.—The Danish West Indies, formally taken over by the United States Government on Saturday, March 31, under the name of the Virgin Islands, were purchased for \$25,000,000. Secretary Lansing and the Danish Minister, Constantin Brunsigned the treaty for the purchase of the islands on August 4, 1916.